

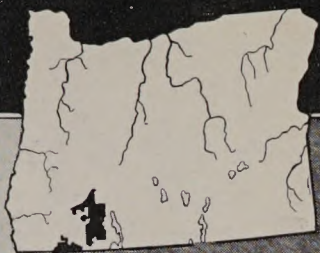
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Reserve



ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST OREGON



The Narrows Above Rogue River Gorge

182522

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

North Pacific Region

Portland, Oregon

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F-284409

View of Timbered Expanse in Rogue River National Forest.

The Rogue River Is the Forest of Big Pines

The Rogue River National Forest is located at the extreme southern end of the Cascade Range in Oregon and covers a total net area of 905,774 acres in two divisions. One of these includes the northern slope of the Siskiyou Mountains and the drainage of the Applegate River in Jackson and Josephine Counties in Oregon and a small part of Siskiyou County in California. The second and larger division of the forest lies along both sides of the summit of the Cascade Range, from the Ashland-Klamath Falls Highway on the south to Diamond Lake on the north and includes parts of Douglas, Klamath, and Jackson Counties. Lakes, many of them stocked with fish, dot the high country and, together with streams and other features of natural beauty, make it a popular recreational area.

The resources of the Rogue River National Forest include not only those with tangible values, such as timber, watershed protection, and forage, but the less easily evaluated ones of recreation and wildlife. The Rogue River National Forest is often referred to as the forest of big pines because of the exceptionally large sugar, ponderosa, and white pine trees scattered over the forest. Many of these large pine trees may be seen from the main-traveled roads.

The primary functions of the Rogue River, as of all national forests, are to grow successive crops of timber and to aid in the regulation of stream flow. It also furnishes forage for livestock and game animals and opportunities for outdoor recreation. All the resources are handled with the aim of producing the greatest return consistent with their perpetuation.

Timber as a Crop

It is estimated that the Rogue River Forest contains a stand of 14,206,154,000 board feet of timber. Douglas fir makes up 6,681,141,000 board feet of the total, with lowland white fir ranking second in volume. The west-side forest consists of about 57 percent Douglas fir, with about 9 percent sugar pine and ponderosa pine, and the east side is

composed of about 50 percent ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Western white pine, and lodgepole pine. True firs (*Abies*), Engelmann spruce, and mountain hemlock are found at the high elevations.

Timber is the most important resource of the national forests. Under Forest Service management policy, the timber is not "mined," but is treated as a crop, a product of the soil. When one crop of timber is cut, a reserve stand (or at least seed trees) is left to bear seed for the future stand, and the existing young growth is damaged as little as possible so that it may grow into the timber which will be harvested by the next generation. The small trees, which have a low commercial value but which will grow rapidly when released from competition with the larger timber, are preserved and protected so that they may be available for cutting in a comparatively short time. The added fire hazard created by logging operations on the national forests is reduced by piling and burning the slash on the whole area or along roads and on fire lines, depending on the percent of cut. In ponderosa pine, where only 40 to 50 percent by volume of the stand is cut, slash is usually piled and burned along roads only and the remainder scattered to rot where it lies, so that the future stand may be more easily kept free from forest fires.

In harvesting timber, other resources are always protected. Watershed and recreational values are preserved.

The Forage Resource

Although not ranking high among the forage-producing forests of the Pacific Northwest because of its situation mainly on the west side of the Cascade Range, such forage crops as the Rogue River National Forest has are of vital importance to many southern Oregon stockmen. This forage—grasses, weeds, and shrubby plants—is located in the higher mountain areas and provides the summer range for thousands of cattle and sheep.



Stand of young Douglas fir.

F-363595



Typical ponderosa pine stand.

F-321427

Three purposes are served by the utilization of the forage resource. Needed range is provided for the cattle and sheep of some 160 ranches dependent on the forest for their existence. The otherwise wasted organic material is converted into usable products, wool, meat, and leather, and the fire hazard is reduced by decreasing the amount of "flashy" material which results from dried grasses and weeds.

Livestock is grazed under permit from the Government. The owners pay grazing fees which help reimburse the Government for the money spent each year in the protection of the forest from fire. Cowmen and sheepmen cooperate fully with the forest rangers in fire protection.

Watershed Protection

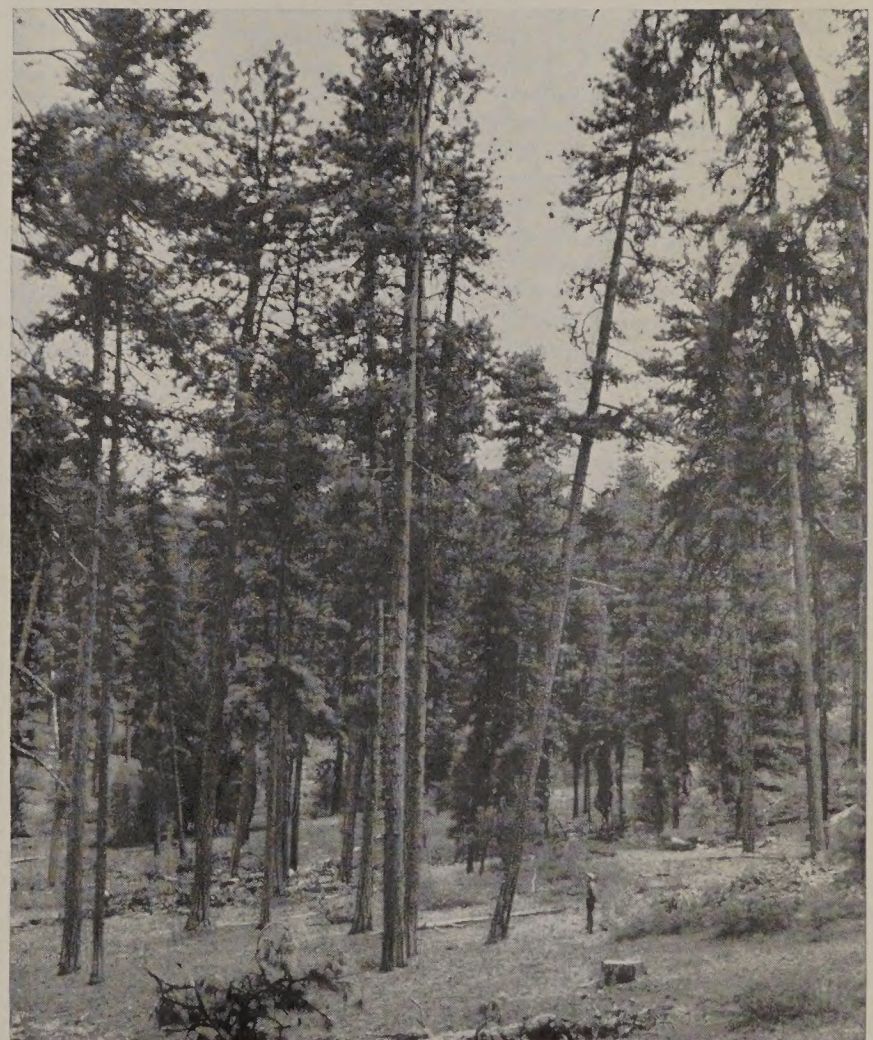
Many streams have their headwaters within the Rogue River National Forest and furnish the water essential to the well-being of the region. Approximately 110,000 acres of land in Jackson and Klamath Counties are irrigated by water flowing from the Rogue River National Forest.

The Rogue River, rising on the western slopes of the Cascade Range, is of vital importance as a source of water for irrigation, for domestic water supply, for power, and as a habitat for fish and wildlife. The Applegate River in the southwestern part of the forest is an important contributor to irrigation. Four Mile Lake, Fish Lake, and Hyatt Prairie Reservoir furnish water for important projects in the valleys. The city of Ashland obtains its water supply from Ashland Creek, Medford from springs within the Rogue River National Forest, and Grants Pass from the Rogue River.

Several water-power projects in this region are dependent upon the continuous flow of streams which head within the Rogue River National Forest. There are at present four operating plants—at Prospect, Raygold, South Fork of Big Butte Creek, and on Ashland Creek. These plants generate a total of 12,230 horsepower. Without the forest cover on the steep mountain slopes and around mountain springs and lakes, a steady water supply cannot be depended upon; hence the absolute necessity for preserving the timber on these watersheds. You can help by being careful with fire in the woods.

Recreational Opportunities

The Rogue River National Forest each year serves an increasing number of people as a summer playground. Thousands enjoy the opportunities offered for camping, fishing,



F-348245

Selectively cut ponderosa pine stand from which 40 percent has been removed (note extent of reserve stand remaining and the small amount of slash).



F-168128

Cattle using forest range on the Rogue River National Forest.



F-188961

Sheep pasturing in national forest range.

hunting, and hiking, and the pack trips into the back country of this fascinating area. For the angler there are numerous lakes and streams stocked with rainbow, cutthroat, Eastern brook, and silverside trout. In Hyatt Lake and Lake of the Woods are bass and catfish. Rogue River is noted for its steelhead and salmon fishing.

Wild animals are numerous, with brown and black bear, blacktail and mule deer, some elk, coyotes, wolves, cougars, wildcats, foxes, minks, martens, badgers, weasels, fishers, and otters making up a partial list of those inhabiting this forest. Certain areas also support grouse, quail, ducks, and geese.

More than 20 free public-forest camps have been developed by the Forest Service at the most popular points for recreational use by the public. They are equipped with many improvements to facilitate comfortable overnight camping.

Union Creek Campground

The banks of Union Creek and Rogue River form an ideal setting for the beautiful Union Creek Campground. It is a popular picnic and overnight camping spot, little more than

2 hours' drive from Medford on the west-side Crater Lake Highway. The program of the Civilian Conservation Corps has included the development and improvement of public facilities on such areas. A community kitchen, rustic tables and stoves, and sanitation facilities have been provided at the campground, and several miles of recreation trails have been built. Two restaurants, a store, and a service station are located at Union Creek adjacent to the district ranger station and cabins are available for those who do not wish to camp. Fishing is excellent within short distances of Union Creek Campground and many side trips are possible.

Huckleberry City

Huckleberry Mountain is famous for the large amount of huckleberries gathered there each year. The main campgrounds, known as Huckleberry City, have a population of several hundred people during the huckleberry season. Some years as many as 3,000 pickers have visited the area, taking out from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of berries. The city proper is 11 miles by auto from Union Creek. A forest guard, located at Huckleberry City, can direct the traveler to berry patches and points of interest and otherwise assist him during his stay.

Natural Bridge Camp

One and one-half miles south of Union Creek and a half mile west of the Crater Lake Highway is a natural rock bridge across Rogue River. Near the bridge is a small campground beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, a charming spot detached from the main route of travel.

Lake of the Woods

At an elevation of 5,000 feet, in the heart of the Cascade Mountains, surrounded by dense forests of pine and fir, lies Lake of the Woods. Here are some of the most attractive forest camps in the Rogue River National Forest.

The lake has been planted with rainbow trout and bass. Boats are obtainable at all times for a small rental. The gently sloping banks and gravelly beaches of the lake offer excellent opportunities for bathing. At favorable seasons there is an abundance of huckleberries within a short distance. Deer and occasionally bears are found in the nearby mountains, and in the autumn geese and ducks are plentiful on the lake. Opportunities for hiking are numerous.

Seven miles to the northwest by air line is Mount McLoughlin (or Mount Pitt), rising to an elevation of 9,493 feet. A splendid panorama of all southern Oregon and a part of northern California unrolls from this point.

On the east side of the lake are a hotel and store and cottages to rent. Saddle horses may be rented at nominal rates. Many lots have been surveyed and set aside for summer

Trees are not the only products of the forests. Ground fires that may not destroy mature trees entirely will destroy the forest floor cover so important in the regulation of run-off and the propagation of game and song birds and many animals.



F-182520

Upper Rogue River flowing through virgin forests.



F-238207

Fishing a clear mountain stream.



F-320420

Community kitchen at Union Creek Forest Camp.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set a good example for the other fellow. Get the last spark.

homes. At the base of Mount McLoughlin, on the north side, lies Four Mile Lake, and on the south side, Fish Lake. In both of these lakes water is impounded for irrigation in the Rogue River Valley. Good fishing is available in both lakes. These are just a few of the places a hiker may visit.

Mountain Lakes Area

The Mountain Lakes Primitive Area to the southeast of Lake of the Woods provides an interesting variation for those who like to rough it. Accommodations are few, trails only where necessary, but a mosaic of lakes and rocks and trees and hills—Nature but little affected by man—provides an environment unusual in this day and age of motor roads and fast-moving cars and airplanes.

This rugged area, with elevations from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, is characterized by a large number of small but beautiful lakes, among which are Coyote, Hemlock, Echo, Harriette, South Pass, Paragon, Avalanche, Weston, Waban, and Storm Lakes.

Dead Indian Soda Springs

These springs, which take their name from nearby Dead Indian Creek, contain soda, iron, and other minerals. The largest and strongest spring is one-half mile by excellent trail from the public campground, which is located at the junction of Dead Indian Creek with South Fork of Little Butte Creek.

The area is within 3 hours' drive from Medford via Lake Creek, and is a favorite summer picnic spot. A few summer-home lots have been selected. Stores, cabins for rent, and gasoline are available at the resort adjacent to the area.

Recreation Creek

The oldest summer home and resort development on the Rogue River National Forest is at Recreation Creek, 33 miles northwest of Klamath Falls on the west-side Klamath Lake Highway. Locally known as Rocky Point, it is highly popular because of the excellent fishing and boating in upper Klamath Lake. The store, post office, boathouse, gasoline station, and cabins for rent occupy the center of the area and the summer-home cottages extend on both sides between the road and the creek. Located at the mouth of Recreation Creek, this area offers good fishing for rainbow, lake, and salmon trout, and during the season, is an important base of operation for hunting ducks and geese.

Highways and Trails

The Rogue River National Forest is crossed by six State highways: No. 62, Crater Lake; No. 66, Green Springs; No. 227, Tiller Trail; No. 230, Union Creek; No. 232, Sand Creek; and No. 238, Applegate. These highways form the primary transportation scheme for the forest, to which have been added many forest roads and trails. For the most part,



F-281579

Indian girl and children with huckleberry baskets.

the construction of this highway system has been a cooperative project between the Federal Government and the State. It furnishes a fast and easy route of travel to many important points within the forest.

Timber Along Roads

It is the aim of the Forest Service to preserve the natural beauty along highways and scenic roads where they cross national forest lands. That the charm of these scenic routes may be retained, it is the policy to prevent the cutting of roadside timber. Where desirable privately owned timber lands border such highways, the Forest Service endeavors to bring them into public ownership and thus insure against a loss of roadside beauty through logging. An outstanding example of this type of exchange was effected on the Rogue River National Forest, through which 8,712 acres of timbered lands along the Union Creek Highway north of Prospect, valued at \$344,142, were acquired.

The Ashland Loop Drive

A loop drive of 75 miles over the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains is accessible either through Ashland or by the Applegate and Beaver Creek forest development dirt roads. From many natural vista points along this route a panorama of southern Oregon and northern California may be seen. Leaving the valley floor and the summer heat and bustle of a busy community at Ashland, which has an elevation of 1,900 feet, it is but 14 miles to the top of Ashland Peak with an



F-182509

Natural Bridge across Rogue River near Union Creek.



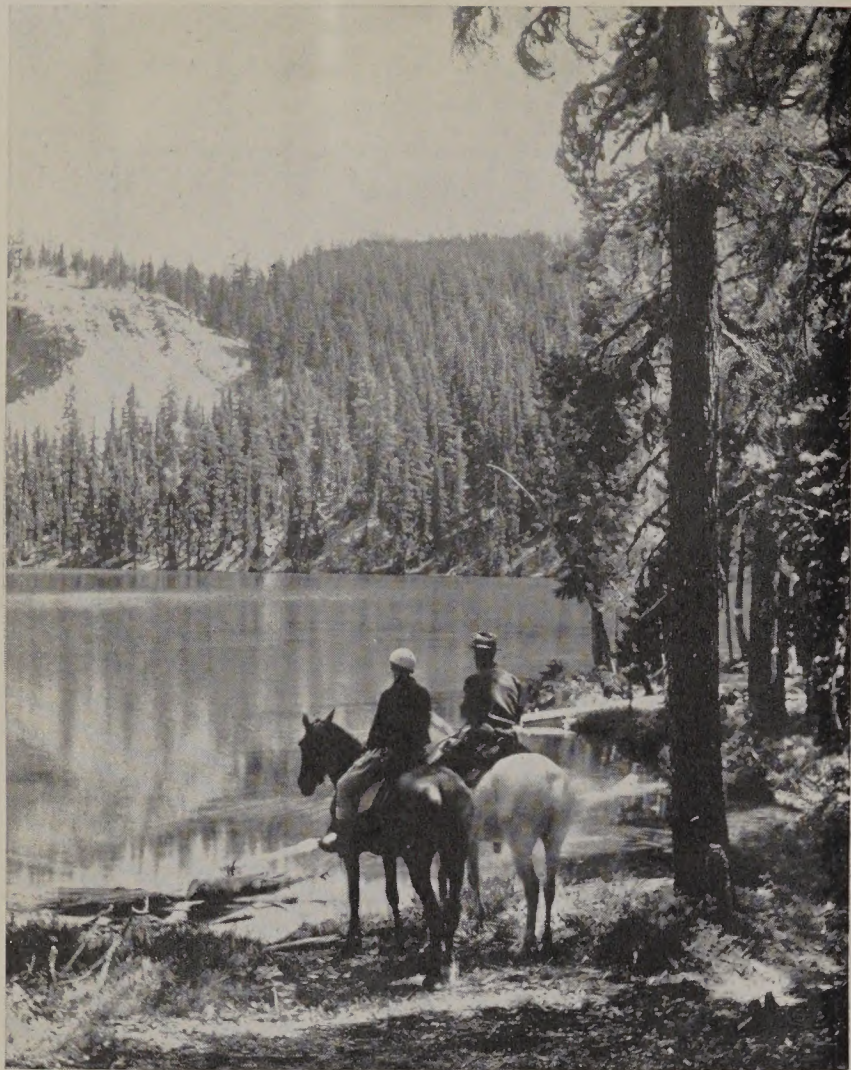
F-219895

Mount McLoughlin rears its head 9,493 feet into the sky.



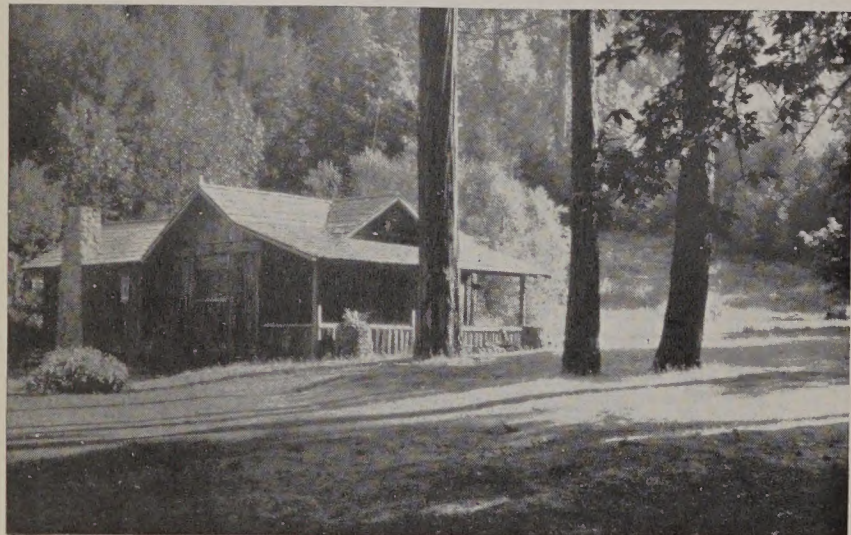
F-214697

Deer in the ponderosa pine timber.



F-288888

Along one of the trails in the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area.



F-276826

A summer home in the Rogue River National Forest.

elevation of about 7,600 feet. Here one may enjoy a different climate, different surroundings, and an excellent view of the country for miles in all directions.

Several campgrounds and picnic areas along this route have been provided with rustic tables, camp stoves, and sanitation facilities for those who wish to linger in this country of mountain meadows, evergreen glades, and stands of virgin timber.

Crater Lake Park

Within Crater Lake National Park, which is surrounded by the Rogue River National Forest, lies Crater Lake, Oregon's outstanding scenic gem and a natural wonder of geologic interest and rare beauty. It is the deepest body of fresh water in America, is almost circular in shape and more than 5 miles across. Its brilliant ultramarine coloring, shading to turquoise at the edges, the precipitous cliffs that surround it, the fanciful shapes of Wizard Island and the Phantom Ship must be seen to be appreciated. A bright, clear day, such as often occurs during the summer season, paints an unforgettable picture of this far-famed "jewel of the Cascades."

The Crater Lake National Park is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Summer headquarters are maintained at Government Camp.

Diamond Lake

Midway between Mount Bailey and Mount Thielson, in the Umpqua National Forest, which joins the Rogue River Forest on the north and west, lies Diamond Lake, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the Cascade Range. A highway from the lake to the Crater Lake National Park makes it possible to take a round trip from Diamond Lake to



F-252334

Black bear in the high mountain country.



F-182517

Virgin forest along Rogue River.



F-340916

Scene along Crater Lake Highway.

Crater Lake in a very short time. Here also is the Skyline Trail, which leads from Crater Lake north along the summit of the Cascade Mountains to Mount Hood.

Protection From Fire

The national forest visitor should be more concerned with the work of preventing and fighting forest fires than with any other activity of the Forest Service. In this work he has a large opportunity to assist by being careful with fire himself and by immediately reporting any fires he may discover.

Most of the regular work of detecting fires is now done by trained lookouts equipped with instruments for determining the location of fires. The lookouts are so placed that practically all points on a forest are under observation from at least two stations. The lookout is housed in a small, glass-enclosed cabin provided with telephone or radio connections for reporting fires to the district ranger. When a fire is reported, it is the ranger's business to put it out. He has tools always ready at the ranger station and in special boxes at strategic points in the forest. He and his assistants are always prepared for fire fighting and are able to put out most of the fires before they become very large.

Regardless of how efficient a forest ranger may be, or how carefully he may have prepared for the fire season, he must have the active and conscious help of the forest-using public. Eternal vigilance while in the forest is necessary to prevent forest fires. About 60 percent of the fires in the national forests in the North Pacific region are caused by human beings, many through carelessness. Conscious fire prevention is absolutely necessary.

It Is Your Property

The national forests contain valuable timber needed for the development of the country, undeveloped water power, game, and recreation possibilities. Damage to the forest means loss to you as well as to others because all the national forests belong to the people.

This folder tells briefly the facts about the resources and use of the Rogue River National Forest. The map shows the roads, trails, and other things about which a visitor may want to know.

Information with regard to other features may be obtained from the forest supervisor at Medford, and in the national forest the various officers of the Forest Service will give information and assistance. All they ask in return is that you keep a clean camp and be careful with fire, the arch enemy of green forests.

If you find a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Locations of the headquarters of the supervisor and the rangers are given in the folder and indicated on the map. Failure to report a fire may result in the total destruction of your favorite camping place, to say nothing of the loss in timber.

Forest Service telephone stations, which may be used in emergencies, are scattered throughout the forest. When you pass a ranger station, it is a good plan to give the ranger your name and destination so that important messages may be sent to you.

Following is a list of ranger districts and their headquarters:

<i>Ranger District</i>	<i>Ranger Station</i>	<i>Address</i>
Applegate	Star	Jacksonville, Oreg.
Rogue River	Union Creek	Union Creek, Oreg.
Butte Falls	Butte Falls	Butte Falls, Oreg.
Lake of the Woods	Lake of the Woods	Lake of the Woods, via Klamath Falls, Oreg.

When you clean your fish, don't throw the refuse in the streams; someone may be camped below you or you may sometime wish to camp below on the same stream. Hundreds of people get their drinking water from the streams on the national forests. Bury all camp refuse and body excrement. Obey the well-recognized laws of ordinary sanitation.



F-354837

Forest Service fire lookout station.



F-256136

Forest fire burning in green timber.



F-363594

Careful campers put out their fires with water.

FIRE REGULATIONS

Special Federal laws govern the tourist or camper who enters the national forests in Oregon and Washington. The following violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

A. DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30:

1. Failure to secure a campfire permit before building any campfire on any national forest land (other than the Siuslaw National Forest) except in safe stoves or at those forest camps where no campfire permits are required, as shown by posted notices.
2. Going or being upon any national forest land, except at designated and posted forest camps (and on the Siuslaw National Forest), with automobiles, other vehicles, or pack horses with the intention of *camping* thereon, without being equipped, for each vehicle or pack train, with the following fire-fighting tools:
 - (a) One ax, not less than 26 inches over all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more.
 - (b) One shovel, not less than 36 inches long, *over all*, and blade not less than 8 inches wide.
 - (c) One water container, capacity 1 gallon or more.
3. Failure to stop when smoking while in timber, brush, or grass areas on national forest land, except on paved or surfaced highways (and on the Siuslaw National Forest).

B. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE YEAR:

4. Building a campfire in grass, leaves, rotten wood, or other dangerous places, or in windy weather, without clearing around the fire pit and confining the fire to a hole.
5. Leaving any fire to burn unattended or failing to extinguish a fire totally before leaving it.
6. Throwing or placing lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe heel, match, firecracker, or other burning substance, or discharging fireworks in any place where they may start a fire.

These rules of general application are frequently supplemented by special restrictions necessary for the protection of certain small areas of unusually high fire hazard. Special notices are always posted at trail and road entrances to areas where any additional precautionary measures are effective. Such restrictions may include closures: (a) To all smoking; (b) to all camping; (c) to all public use except by settlers within the area; (d) to entry except after registering at designated places and securing permits authorizing entry under certain conditions.

DON'T VIOLATE THE LAW

By throwing away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right-of-way within the State of Oregon.

Laws of Oregon, 1927, Chapter 388, Section 12:

SECTION 27. It shall be unlawful, during the closed season, for anyone to throw away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right-of-way within this State. Everyone operating a public conveyance shall post a copy of this section in a conspicuous place within the smoking compartments of such conveyance. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

CLOSED SEASON, MAY 15 TO DECEMBER 31

The foregoing acts are also prohibited by Federal regulation the year around regardless of season.

GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into the national forest—

FIRST obtains a campfire permit.

CARRIES a shovel, an ax, and a water container.

REFRAINS from smoking while traveling.

SMOKES only in safe places.

APPRECIATES and protects forest signs.

PUTS OUT his campfire with water.

LEAVES a clean and sanitary camp.

OBSERVES the State fish and game laws.

COOPERATES with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.

PREACHES what he practices.

Twenty-five cents of every dollar received from the sale of products of national forest lands is returned to the county for roads and schools.

You are visiting the forest because it is beautiful. It can be kept beautiful by keeping camps clean and campfires small and by making sure your tobacco or match is out before you throw it away.

The forest ranger is glad to help you. IF YOU DON'T KNOW, ASK A FOREST RANGER.